A NEW RAPID-FIRE GUN.

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL TO THOSE NOW IN

USE.

THE INVENTION OF CHARLES W. SPONSEL-#

PRELIMINARY TRIAL AT THE NAVAL GUN

FOUNDRY-THE GUN'S PECULIARITIES.

ment has authorized a new rapid-fire gun to be sub-

jected to a preliminary examination at the Naval Gun

Foundry in this city, preparatory to its subsequent

practical trials and tests at the proving grounds at

Indian Head. The new gun is the invention of

Washington, Feb. 26 (Special).-The Navy Departs

XV.

OR H. A. STIMSON IN THE TABERNACLE.

THE BROADWAY CONGREGATION PLEASED WITH

ITS CHOICE AS DR. TAYLOR'S SUCCESSOR. The Broadway Tabernacle and William M. Taylor have been synonymous for more than a score of years, and for many years to come the name of the sturdy her of righteousness will be intimately associated out this noble congregation. But here as elsewhere old order changeth," and "Dr. Taylor's sucser" is becoming as familiar as "Dr. Crosby's suc in both cases the term is a misnomer. cether Dr. Crosby nor Dr. Taylor has a successor. the men who stand in the pulpits to which they have gren an international reputation are the last to

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, of St. Louis, the astor-elect of the Tabernacle congregation, occupied the pulpit vesterday morning and evening, and will peach there again next Sunday. He will also conthe midweek service on Wednesday evening the large audience yesterday morning that listened his able discourse felt that no mistake had been gade in culting Dr. Stimson.

THE DISTINCTION OF THE CORINTH CHURCH. A portrait of the preacher, a sketch of his life and resting facts about the church were published in the Tribune yesterday. Dr. Stimson's text in the noming was, "Seek that ye may abound to the sifying of the Church." I Cor. xiv, 12. Revised The following is the line of thought pre-

The distinction of Corinth among the early churches was gues" and "prophesyings" and "revelations" and stations" and "healings"; an abundance of gifts which made their position unique in comparison with other churches and which was attended with most important regile to themselves. In this respect the Corinthian Church

of gitts. It feels itself in the full tide of a movement which is its opportunity, which it controls and which to machinery, there is on all hands an awakened sense of Never in the world's history did at for so much. Men never so personal responsibility. us individual man count for so much. generally wanted to stand on their own feet, do their own thinking, know their own powers, choose their own plens

uses and in general order their own lives.

The second condition of a full life is that we have a purpose to make much of our girts. To be without a purpose, may be as Carlyle says, to be "like a ship purpose, may be a ship purpose, sthout a rudder, a waif, a nothing, a woman," yet the amounts is to have a purpose that is worthy of the pane and to hold to it. We are pressed with daily cares; we are necessarily absorbed in such petty things; the cetalls of life so overwhelm us; we have so many troubles. sersonal, sharp, exhausting, that we have neither courage personal sharp mat lies beyond. And what are your pos-ner care for what lies beyond. And what are your pos-shillies and mine! Just these, not to drift, not to be overwhelmed by details, not to lose sight of our privi-legs, not to forget our endowment of gifts, our call to service, in short, to do just what the text enjoins, "Seek,

UNSELFISHNESS IS THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Tais brings us to a third condition of a full life. That "Seek, that ye may abound" might interpreted, helding in the thought upon one's self. so interpreted, holding in the thought upon God has made so much possible to us. So much of growth, of attainment, of joy, of strength, of abundant life. But instantly the Apostle adds, "unto the edifying of the Church." Here is the great truth which the Christians had not grasped, to which the weid is awakening to-day, that no man lives to himself; or to state it more clearly, that no man can attain fulness even in his own life who does not share his life with his neighbors. The Christian builds himself up only in building up the Church. We Where is the man, however stong, however spriftual, who is not dependent upor what others are toing for him! We rejoice to believe the we are moving with "the general swing and move nest of our time." We are "an integral part of a divine and arganic unity." This is our inspiration. This fur is what we can, others are helped. When others are

upbuilding.

The fourth and has condition of this fulness of life of which we are speaking is breadth-breadth of vision bess of heart. As life advances we all tend parrow. Some are so at the beginning. Their roundings and their education start them 5ff so-Their sur live always in a little circle of their own choice or making, and depreciate or despise whatever lies outside. tend to bring into the class these long ago described by that broad-minded observer of men, John Locke? He speaks of the people who "converse with but one sort of men, read but one sort of books, come in the hearing of one sort of notions, portion out to themselves a little Soshen in the intellectual world, live mewed up in the one may call large, sound, roundabout sense."

beined, we are helped in them and with them. The stirring of the Church is God's plan for carrying forward

THE RECORDER CRITICISED. MADISON C. PETERS PREACHES ABOUT THE

GARDNER CASE. The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the preinde to

his sermon last evening in the Bloomingdale Re-formed Church, had, among other things, this to say

Those who have watched the recent trial of Detective sardner must have been pained to observe that the conduct of the Court lacked impartiality so conspicuously that the presiding judge lost the respect of almost the entire community. The jury system is immevably imbedded in the structure and character of our civilization, but it so quently falls to yield satisfactory results as an agency the administration of justice that I had sometimes hoped for something better. But if the conduct of Ro-corder Smyth as exhibited in the Gardner trial should be-tome usual with our judges, then we would have reason to those the conduct of the conduct to thank fied that the jury system stands as a protection between the people and those who might offend the powers that be. The presumption of the law is that every man is innocent until proven guilty. The fond hope of all man is that our judges are importial; and yet from the very beginning of the Gardner case to its end Recorder Smyth descended from his dignified office of a just judge, and the public beheld a rare spectacle in American courts—

the leading counsel for the presecution on the bench. believe that Gardner was guilty, but the conduct the Court showed that Gardner had to be convicted whether innocent or guilty. It is a notorious fact that many men connected with the Police Department have een for years continually doing the same thing for which Garder was convicted. Our brilliant Superintendent Byrnes, aided by Recorder Smyth, his friend and bonds-nah, has shown us how quickly a man who was not licensed to blackmail could be trapped, agrested and con-Our brilliant Superintende Noted. Why does he not try it on his own men! I speak the sentiments of every lawyer and every intelligent and fair-minded citizen of New-York when I say that preser outrage upon justice than Recorder Smyth's action in this case has rarely been perpetrated in this country. Recorder Smyth's conduct has happily called be stream. the from the arbitrary, overhearing and partial condu-

of a man clothed with authority. No litigant or lawyer can withstand a judge bent upor whilef in the trial of a case. Juries naturally take Current the judges, and if I had been on the Carber jury I would have condemned to his face the Reseter's instructions, and advised him that as a jury-tas I was the judge of the law and the facts. It may be merred from the atmosphere of the court that if the layer of the layer that it is a layer of the lay tharged them with contempt.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY DAY.

The first day of March has been set apart as Forign Missionary Day by the students and faculty of on Theological Seminary, C. D. Campbell will preside at the missionary exercises which will take the place of the regular recitations, and addresses will be made by H. M. Brown, of the senior class: F. Hyde, of the middle class; H. T. Pitthe junior class; Edward Ewing, of Yale, and C. C. Meck, of Princeton. William Dulles. ir., of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. J. M. Conkling will speak in the after noon, and in the evening ins Rev. De. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, will speak on "The Holy Spirit in Missions."

TAILORS TO SELL BAD BILLS AT AUCTION. Men who have not paid for clothing secured from lembers of the Merchant Tallors' Society of Newvill have their debts disclosed at the auction sale of judgments against them held by the society at 12:30 o'clock. The sale will take place at the Benl Estate Exchange, Liberty st., with Martin F. Hatch, auctioneer. Men of prominence in political and business life are included in the "black Even the Stock and Produce exchanges, the Custom House, Wall, Beaver, and Broad sts. are among the list of addresses. The highest sum in judgis \$200. Most of them are for more than \$100 The aggregate is about \$11,000. These judgments were first obtained by individual merchant tailors and

SERMONS WORTH KEEPING, notices that if payment was not made within five days the judgments would be sold at auction. Many payments were quickly made in response. The society estimates that \$20,000 is annually saved by this proceeding. The first sale was held in March, 1891, and netted about \$5,000.

PILOTS CHARGED WITH MUTINY.

THE CAPTAIN WANTED TO GO TO SEA AGAIN AND THE MEN REFUSED TO.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the pilotboat Jesse Carll, No. 10, was seen off Pier A, North River, beating to and fro in the ice and showing a signal of distress. The unusual sight drew a crowd to the Battery sea wall and attracted the attention of W. P. Dalzell, who sent out a tug, the E. S. Atwood, to give assistance. The Atwood found that the crew of the Carll had mutinied, and that her captain wanted assistance from the police. A boat from the patro; put out and placed four rebellious satlors under arrest. At the precinct station on Pier A. Captain Samson, of the pilotboat, made a charge of mutiny on the high seas against the men, but Sergeant John M O'keefe refused to a cept such a charge, and compromised by locking the men up to answer to the modified charge of disorderly conduct, presumably on the high seas." The Carll was towed to Pier No. 23, North River, by the tug and tied up there. The four men arrested are Nells Olsen, Samuel Thompson, Mike" McDonald and Thomas Rellly. They will be arraigned this morning, and proper punishment for the new crime of "disorderly conduct on the bring deep" will be meted out to them.

The story of the trouble is as follows: The Jesse Carll left New-York on February 17 and cruised until the 23d, when she put back to Sandy Hook and an chored off the lightship for station duty. Until yes terday all was well. Station duty is a change from the rigors of the sea, does not last long, and when the possession of an unusual variety and fulness of sential gifts. The Holy Spirit came upon them in last long, either, on account of the intolerance of the pendering power and they found themselves possessed police force with Jack Tars, who look upon the wine when it is red.

Yesterday station duty time was up, and anchowas holsted for the homeward trip. Just as the Carll had turned her prow toward New-York, the sads as the type of curseives and of the entire Christian | Pilotboat Ambrose snow, ontwardbound, dashed | Cauch to-day. All life is now full, and none more so than | by, her white sails glistening in the bright smallght. and the white foam under her hows rising to her All this brings a sense of power and quickened instinct decks. This settled it with the captain of the Carll. soday neither timid nor duli. It is rich in the possession sel had he met, and not one dollar had he made A few sharp orders came from his lips. Down wen index and insures its final triumph. Despite the uni-ternal demand for organization, and the large place given the helm, the sails rattled in the fresh west wind,

of the Snow.

Then then the sallors rebelled. Marching aft they demanded that the boat be turned back.

"We won't go to sen again," they cried.

"You can go to sea or to jail, then," said Captain sausum, and the crew desided on jail, on the Carll swere Pilots Phillip Burns, Augustus Johnson, William Grant and George Sampson, Boatkeeper Joseph Hussey and Mate Ludwig Winter.

FELIX ADLER AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

HE WANTS IT OPENED ON SUNDAYS FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

Felix Adler placed himself publicly on record voc terday morning in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sundays. An audience that filled every chair in Chickering Hall heard his argument. He began his address with a story about testimony in favor of closing the Fair that was presented to Congress.

"A paster of a Western church," he said, "on opening the service one Sunday morning asked all members of his congregation who were in favor of observing th subbath and preserving Its integrity to rise. course all promptly responded. 'All those,' the pastor continued, who are in favor of destroying the Sabbath and deserrating it will now rise." stirred. The next morning the pastor wrote to the Congressman of the district that his congregation, by a unanimous vote, had decided in favor of closing the Fair on Sundays,"

The disposition of the question, Professor Adler continued, was of special Importance, because the action taken would serve as a precedent in the future regulation of the observances of the day. In deciding it, therefore, it was necessary to ask what kind of a sabbath people wanted.

The sum of his own opinion was this: that the day should be essentially a day of rest for labor; that a liberal devotion to religious worship constituted its best observance and that an equally liberal devision to recreation came next in value. Regarding the World's Fair, the assurance had been given that no machinery would be in operation and manual labor would be restricted down to the point of actual necessity of sunday. All employes, besides, who were obliged to work on that day would have one other as compensation. He, therefore, strongly favored the opening of the Fair on that day. The thousands of workingmen and their families, whose only opportunities for visit But, is it not true that we are all under influences which ing the Exposition would be on that day, should not by any ill-advised policy. The Sanday fit. Their requirements were, moreover, of paramount mportance. The Fair would be an instruction to them such as they would receive in no other way The exhibits-industrial, artistic and educationalwould, in countless instances, arouse an appreciatio of new needs in life. They would tend to raise the standards of life to a higher plane. This, as always happened when the movement was widespread, would

be followed by higher wages. The Fair should be opered for these people, and public-spirited citizens throughout the country should ontribute to facilitate the attendance of as many of

them as possible.

He hid not fear the effect of such a policy on the future of the American Sunday, it would not tene future of the American Sunday, it would not tene He hid not fear the effect of such a policy on the future of the American Sunday. It would not tend to degrade it so buch as would the possible reaction caused by widespread dissatisfaction should the Fair be closed. The topint of the American sunday would be conserved. That spirit meant a combination of worship, recreation and freedom from labor. There was no phase of the Sunday opening of the Fair that indicated any violation to these principles.

THE UNION SEMINARY FELLOWSHIP.

The announcement of the awarding of the fellewship the senior class of Union Theological Seminary for 1893 has just been made. J. Winthrep Platner has received the award, with David J. Herrick second. Mr. Platner was graduated from Yale University in 1505, was engaged in teaching from 1885 until 1890. and is at present the pastoral assistant of the Broadway Tabernacle. He has not announced whether he will accept the fellowship or not. In case he does not it will go to Mr. Herrick. Mr. Herrick was gradvers between his college and his theological course in Hall. But it matters very much to the statel uated from Williams College in 1885, and spent the the land of Ma birth, India, as a teacher. He is at present the manager of the seminary bookstore. The recipient of the fellowship gets \$600 a year for two recipient of the fellowship gets \$600 a year for two years, ductor which time he is required to prosecute special studies either in this country or Europe, under the direction of the seminary faculty, making semi-annual reports to the seminary of the work accombilities.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Recess continued, supreme Court-Chambers-Before Beach, J.-Motion supreme Court-Special Term-Part I-Before Ingraham, Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II-Before Ingraham, J.-Ninety-one clevated railroid cases.

J.-Ninety-one clevated railroid cases.

J.-Demutrist Nos. 165, 129. Divorces: Nos. 1217, 2530, 1040. 2040.

Chenit Court—Part III—Before Tenax, J.—Nos. 2773, 2870, 1410, 5581, 2400, 2461, 1279, 5565, 5679, 2188, 10579, 2390, 2390, 1815, 2713, 2799, 1508, 2468, 2473, 2512, 2446, 2895, 2933, 2958, 2976.

Circuit Court—Part I—Before Patterson, J.—Cases from Part III. Part 111. Circuit Court-Part 11-Before Lawrence, J.-Cases from

Part 111. Circuit Court-Part IV-Before Andrews, J.-Cases from

Circuit Court-Part IV-Before Andrews, J.-Cases from Circuit Court-Part III.

Surrogale's Court-Trial Term-Before Fitzerald, S.Surrogale's Court-Chamber, Maria Garvey and Frederick Willosher, Maria Garvey and Frederick Willosher, Maria Garvey and Frederick G. Harris, 10, 30 a. m.

Surrogale's Court-Chambers—Before Ranson, S.-F'state Surrogale's Court-Chambers—Before Ranson, S.-F'state For probable, wills of Barbette Schroeder, Susalman Beaulont, Bridget Murphy, Marks Kora, Catherine L. Beaulont, Bridget Murphy, Marks Kora, Catherine L. Beaulont, Bridget Murphy, Marks Kora, Catherine L. Beaulont, Brander, Bernardine Thele Abagui R. Coilon, Mina Schneder, Bernardine Thele Abagui R. Coilon, Mina Schneder, Bernardine Term-Before Prior, J.-No. 4, Common Pleas—General Term-Before Prior, J.-No. 4, Common Pleas—Final Term-Before Prior, J.-No. 4, Common Pleas—Final Term-Part II-Before Daily C. J.-Common Pleas—Final Term-Part II-Before Clessorich, Common Pleas—Trial Term-Part III-Before Georgich, Sept. 41, 83, 104, 504, 1059, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1088, 1089, 1091, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1086, 1088, 1089, 1081, 1081, 1082, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1088, 1089, 1081, 1082, sod. aperior Court-Special Term-Before Freedman, J.-

Motions.
Superior Court. Trial Term. Part I. Before McAdam, J.
Nos. 1724, 1840, 2378.
Superior Court. Trial Term. Parts II and III. Adjourned Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts for the term Superior Court-Equity Term-Before Sedgwick, J.-No. 170 City Court-General Term-Before Ehrlich, C. J., Mc-Govra and Fitzsimons, JJ.-Appeals from orders and judg-City Court-Special Term-Before McGown, J.-Molions, City Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III and IV-Ad-utrated for the term.

Court of General Sessions-Part I-Before Cowing, J., and Addistant District-Attorney Macdona-Nos. 1 to 38.

Inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Smyth,
and Assistant District_Attorneys Townsend and Bradle
Nov. 1 to 6 inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Martine,
and Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre—Nos. 1 to 1
inclusive.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED is the best appointed passenger train in the world. It leaves New-York every day at high noon, and arrives in Chicago next midday.

A SURVEY OF THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS

AT CHICAGO. THE ART GALLERY AND THE HOMES OF THE

IFBOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

STATE COMMISSIONS-A DIVERSIFIED GROUP STYLES AND IN THE VERNACULAR.

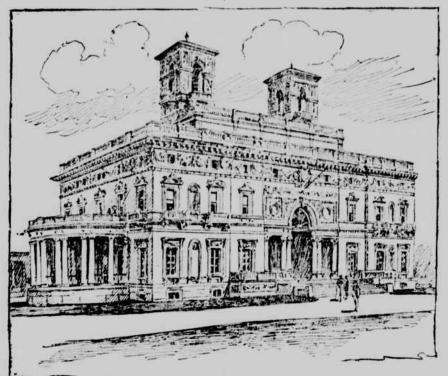
Chicago, Feb. 24.-It would be a mistake to apply the same rule of criticism to the assem blage of buildings at the northern end of the Fair as has been applied to the buildings at the the intermediate space in the grounds, require to

ARCHITECTURE AT THE FAIR. pose and grace, the beauty and the dignity of New-Yorker who visits the Fair a profound feelpure lines and perfectly balanced masses, he has ling of satisfaction. The pride that was hurt at obtained all these qualities, and it would not be the loss of the Fair may well be revived by the easy to conceive his problem as having brea contemplation of a building which is certain to treated with finer reticence, with greater breadth draw honor upon the commonwealth for which it and elevation of style. The plan of the Art was built. With a frontage of 160 feet, a depth Building is as simple as the style of its exterior, of 105 feet, a cornice denoting an elevation of Its length runs east and west, and on this line, 57 feet, and on the balustraied roof a raised high enough to admit of two series of galleries, belvedere-also with a rail-from the respective one above the other, on each side, the main hall ends of which two small towers rise, the building extends from end to end, being broken in the is commensurate in scale, as well as in style, to centre, however, by an octagonal hall about the dignity of its purpose. Except for the broad seventy feet in diameter, of which the four great and easy flight of steps which ascends to the piers support a dome 155 feet high. From this portico, for the piarzas which flank it and for the the main entrances north and south. In the seen from the illustration, has no projection to central hall, which is to be the hall of honor. speak of, the face of the plan describing an almost and in the ground floor galleries referred to, the level line. The illustration can, of course, give sculpture will be placed, and in the upper story no idea of the beauty of the details; it can do no An equitable judgment of the latter is there will be shown objects of both plastic and more than hirt at the ordered richness of the impossible without consideration of their ref- pictorial art. Back of the sculpture galleries on panels in the frieze, which is broken by the artic erence to each other, of their effect in one group. the floor, on the north and south sides, a number | windows with so apt a sense of light and shade; The former, even more than those which occupy of picture gilleries one story in height and thirty at the graceful decoration of the second-story feet wide, carry their exterior walls out sixty windows; at the delicacy with which the niches be weighed as strictly independent performances. [feet, so that the laiter, which, of course, form the | in both first and second stories have been treated; No one building lying north of the pond which | main facades of the building, are almost in line | at the mingling of lavishness with restraint which separates the Art Building from the Illinois with the faces of the grand portals with their



most important building in the northern division, and the sculptural accents with which the building its beautiful southern facade upon the small ing is to be amply supplied, the facades gain

THE COLORADO BUILDING. Building has been conceived with the remotest immense corner piers, hage fluted columns and allowance for any of the teatures in its neigh- | rich pediments, which in combination with the bors. In this is the strength and the weakness dome give the last touches of monumental splen of the upper division of the congeries of build- der to the design. These picture galleries are ings in Jackson Park. The strength of this discontinued just before they reach the castern division is its variety, its iWustration of a varying and western extremities of the main ball, and scale of local taste in architectural style, its rep- the significance of this fact is, first, that it enables resentation of American architecture in its see- the latter to assert themselves as mere projection tional rather than in its broad bearings, and its without the aid of decorative features which superabundant pictures meness. Its weakness is would come into competition with those of the the weakness of any collection of artistic pro- northern and southern portices; and, second, that ductions; vetther avolutoctarat, quetorial by it leaves the fronts admirably balanced and yet plastic, forming, to speak frankly, a promiscious more varied in effect than they would have been huddle. It is necessary to view each one of had the galleries been extended to the atmost these buildings separately, because to view one limits on the east and west, The Ionic order with reference to another near by is to court rules in the treatment of the exterior, an order Exasperation. The Greenn Art Building, de bound to insure severity, but, to say nothing of signed by Mr. C. B. Atwood, the largest and the emphasis given the two principal entrance



THE NEW-YORK BUILDING.

-that known as the "North Pond"-and its northern front has a considerable court before it, besides annexes projecting from its eastern and western ends respectively. It is a large building, too, measuring 520 by 500 feet, with low dome, and it is so imposing in effect that nothing near it can interfere with the impression it makes. Thus it matters nothing to the Art Building that it is faced by the Pennsylvania Building, a design adapted from Independence Renaissance villa erected for New-York that should be hedged in closely by this very Pennsylvania Building on onside, on the other by the Inc-simile of the old Hancock House by which Massachusetts has chosen to be represented, and that just behind it there should have been placed a modest Colonial cot tage for the accommodation of Delawards commissioners. And of course these latter buildings are rendered grotesque by the presence of the New-York Pailding the moment they and it are viewed in one group. But to observe the element of incongruity in the northern division, as a whole, the division comprehending one large exposition building in the Art Building, and thirty-six buildings, of different dimensions, but usually small, assigned to the States and Territories, besides a number of buildings erected the foreign nations, is to reflect that it was inevitable from exigencies of space and from the enormous difficulties lying in the way of a harmonious adjustment of so many buildings base each on a desire to speak of local pride and characteristics. To reflect in this way is to be thrown back upon the criticism of each building for its own sake-which is, in a general sense, the criticism to be followed everywhere-as the critieism which is alone, and in a peculiar sense, ad missible when reviewing these designs.

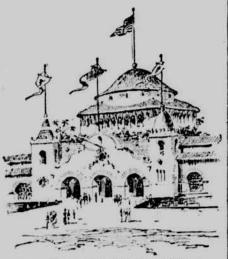
The virtue of the Fair architecture to which it has been necessary to return again and again is the lucid, appropriate expression of ideas. It is to be said in high praise of the Administration Building that its character cannot be misunder stood; of the Horticultural Building and other structures, that their purpose is suggested by their exteriors, and it is this which is first to be said of the Art Building. In preferring for his building the style of Greece, not materially affected by the modifications of the Renaissance, Mr. Atwood recognized a style not only beautiful in itself, not only fitted by its simplicity and symmetry to typify the serene genius presiding over the colection of treasures he was commissioned to provide with a shelter, but the one style which tradition has imposed, and beneficently imposed, upon innumerable architectural enterprises of the same nature during inaumerable years. It is the nobles ideal of architecture which he has essayed to embody in the Art Building, and he has met with an extraordinary degree of success. Sobriety, re-

body of water to which reference has been made | vastly in warmth from the composition of the picture gallery walls as plain surfaces recessed with tall columns bearing the roof, and thu affording a specious loggia. On the north additional effect is derived from the annexes, each 136 by 220 feet, connected by corridors with the main building and, though kept very simple and in subordination to the latter, so treated with caryateles after the style of the Erectheum as to bring an especially charming feature into Mr. Atwood's scheme. That scheme is as impersonaand classic as any which goes to make the main court what it is, yet like the best buildings there this one is a work of originality. It is to be benutifully ornamented with sculpture.

There is no invidious distinction, nothing that need reflect ungraciously upon the rest of the State buildings, in the remark that the miniature palace designed for New-York by Messrs, McKim, Mead & White is the only one among them which is worthy of association with Mr. Atwood's ert Building, which it happens to face. It is se simply because it is a palace, because it is alone of all the buildings of its class, that which the Art Building is on a larger scale, an architectural monument. The building of the Italian Renaisance, after which it is designed, is that historic villa erected on the Pincian Hill in the fifteenth century and in recent years occupied by the artists of France who have won the Prix de Rome. To attempt as close an adaptation of this as that which has been made at Chicago is a delicate experiment. The Villa Medicis is one of the buildings encircling Rome whose beauties are in-alculably enhanced by lofty sites and princely ardens. Intrinsically fine it is rendered finer in effect by its surroundings-surroundings rarely equalled even in Italy-and to transplant it as it were would seem to involve a great diminution of its charm. All its poetic charm necessarily lisappears in the New-York building, but its purely architectural beauty remains. And there s nothing more admirable about the New-York uilding than the perfectly balanced taste with which that beauty has been preserved. there was no intention of disguising the source of their inspiration the architects might have followed even more closely the ornate garden front of the villa attributed to Michael Angelo, had they desired to make a merely brilliant effectthe Italian facade is an exquisitely decorative work of art. But they have chosen to reduce the composition of the Italian building to even simpler, and, it may be said, for Michael Angelo was not an impeccable architect, to more coherent terms, to eliminate from the wall spaces the sculpture in relief whose effect they could not hope to compass, and by a less decorative but infinitely more constructional disposition of the conventional ornament which they had selected, to complete the effect as of unity which firmly based on the essential lines of their very cold at Niagara Falls, Ice effects won design. The building cannot fail to give every, New-York Central the line.

central hall a shorter series of galleries lead to two jogs in the wall, the main facade, as will be Charles W. Spensel, of Hartford, who for years has been connected with the manufacture of the Hotchkiss gan at the Pratt & Whitney works in that city. distinguishes the ornamentation of the facade above the cornice of the portico, and at the refinement of the monldings everywhere. But it suffices to explain the highest merits of the building, its fine proportions and the effectiveness of its composition. When the staff of which it is constructed has been rendered perfectly clean and fresh for the opening of the Fair, this the Hotchkiss gun, but differs from it radically in the will present a self-possessed, serious and number and character of mechanical parts. A cut aristocratic appearance, such as will redound, it of the Sponsel gun, showing a one-pound type, is may be repeated, to the lasting credit of New- here given. York. Inside it is at present impossible to judge of the full artistic value of the design, but the entrance hall at least, large and handsomely adorned with columns, is comprehensible already as a chamber worthy of the exterior of the building. Of the banqueting hall, which is to be the strong point in the plan, the designers are making one of the finest rooms in the entire exposition

> The problem of the New-York building was solved, and solved most triumphantly, by an application thereto of foreign motives. an application has been frequently witnessed elsewhere in the exposition, notably in the main court, and has received the warmest praise. Among the State buildings it does not warrant approval more than once or twice, but it is among these also that there are found a number of excellently well formulated utterances in architectural idioms indigenous to our soil. The danger involved in the use of the Colonial vernacular



obvious. As most Americans know it it in-

vites a domestic rather than an official treatment

in buildings of small scale, and the consequences

of using it at thicago have not always proven

buildings have been mentioned above, Connecticut,

West Virginia, Ohio and even Massachussetts have

Delaware and Pennsylvania, whose

erected buildings in the Colonial style, in which the expression of State significance which should belong to the headquarters of State officers is atterly missed, and the ordinary character of the private dwelling house substituted in its Yet this defect, like the defect in the general effect for which the crowding together of the buildings in the northern part of the grounds is responsible, is aside from the strictly with or dements of the different iesians. The Delaware and West Virginia Buildings, to be seen to the fullest advantage, should he seen in villages of their own States, but as it is, they, with other buildings in their style and others nameless styles, as in the cases of Michigan and Wisconsin, are fair if not wholly pleasing examples of refined, unpretentions suburban architecture. Massachusetts deserves stronger commendation. Her building, which reproduces the leading features of the lamous residence of John Hancock, which for many years stood near the Capitol in Boston, has been given every characteristic of the Colonial mansion built on a generous scale. Its details are particularly good and its limited grounds, to be laid out in the old-fashioned manner, will be planted with flowand its limited granter, will be planted with flow-old-fashioned manner, will be planted with flow-ers as in the old New-England gardens. It is the for either side of the gun. There are no screws in the breech mechanism, and with the excepone of the very homelike State buildings, and many a pilgrim from Baston will doubtless feel grateful to the architects, Messrs. Peabody & many a pilgrim from Easton will doubtless feel grateful to the architecture of California gesback to Spain for its traditions, its parest types are on this continent; they are irrevocably identified with the Pacific State, and the California building, which is built in the ancient style, falls into line with the Colonial buildings as a work tree from the alien echoes current in our architecture mowndays. At the exhibition of the Architectural League in New-York some weeks and this building, for which Mr. At P. Brown made the design, was the most considerable of the Architectural League in New-York some weeks and this building, for which Mr. At P. Brown made the design, was the most considerable. The extensive front, of which the central feature is illustrated, a front 455 feet long, is composed on either side of the main pertal, and until it is ended by towers at the corners, with the low, squat arches, resting on commons plers, which are familiar in the mission buildings of California and New-Mexico. The southern facade, 144 feet in width, copies the San Diego Mission, two square towers, each built in three gradually diminishing stages and domed, with their surface's introduced by anything save a few small windows, flanking a wall which has a small arched doorway in its centre and six engaged columns, three on each side the door, supporting a pediment. The towers on the north are in the same general style but differ in details. All the roots are to be covered with red tiles. The building is massive and picture-sque, the color value of its white walls and red roofs is great, and it is thoroughly representative of California, recalling that State and certain sides of its history better than any 4ther design could have done. There be one other Western building which is the decidedly American, though its salient and most ambitious feature derives from Spain. The towers of the Colorado building are obviously of Spanish extraction, but the delightrally piquant and artistic effect of the design, taken as a well as it paris, for having designed it as they have shough the adobe architecture of California go

it was not known until a few days ago that this new competitor in the field of American ordnance invenon had been developed, but inquiry at the Navy Department elicits the information that one or the sponsel guns was completed and tested in November last, and that a regular company, composed of prom-ment business men of Hartford, has been formed to promote the interests of the gun in this country and Europe, where patents have been obtained. The forthcoming tests at the Naval Gun Foundry and Indian Head will determine whether a number of these guns shall be purchased for the Navy. At present the Navy is supplied with two other rapidfire guns of American invention-the Hotchkiss and the Driggs-Schroeder. In general appearance the Sponsel gun res It is to have a ceiling painted by Mr. F. D. Millet.

SPONSEL RAPID-FIRE GUN.

The notable difference between the Sponse, and other rapid-fire guns is in the breech block, which carries all the moving parts-the firing pin, shell extractors, and locking and operating apparatus. There are no screws in the breach block, while in the Hotchhiss there are six and in the Driggs-Schroeder twelve. The Sponsel gun has the advantage of an operating ever in the centre of the rear of the breech block, in the direct line of recoil, which moves at right angles to it. This arrangement removes the necessity for special locking device to prevent the block being thrown out by recoil before the powder is all burned.

The Sponsel gun has two extractors, one on each side of the shell. Shells are extracted by a direct pull, which avoids "jamming," a source of no little trouble and delay in handling guns of this character. The breech block does not extend beyond the end of In recent experiments at Hartford the breech block was dismounted, taken apart, reassemtled, replaced in the gun and made ready for firing in reventeen seconds—a wonderfully short time. Directness of action, case of handling, economy in onstruction and durability, arising from the fact that it strikes at right angles to the surface of the castridge, rather than with an oblique blow, renders the firing pin one of great simplicity and value.

In the Sponsel gun there are but twenty parts. Hotchkiss gun thirty-two, and the Driggs schroeder fifty-two. This fact makes the construction simple and durable for service purposes, and materially lessens the cost and difficulty of manufacture. The arrangement of the breech block-the absence of which in other guns has long been recognized as a serious defect-prevents the hand of the man feeding the cartridges being caught in the block and injured.

Lientenant Eames, inspector of naval ordnance at the Pratt & Whitney works, recently Sponsel gun, and in a report to the Navy Department stated that, in his opinion, it would become a very formidable rival of the best rapid-fire guns now in use in this country and abroad. Referring to the results of the tests of the gun, Lieutenant Eames said: "With the exception of a slight sluggish move ment, when defective cartridges were purposely used, the performance of the gun was without a defect of has all the advantages of others in which light blocks are used. The design of the gun permits great lati tude to workmanship and a large clearance for dirt. The elective is stronger than that in any gun of its calibre known to me. All the parts of the mechan-ism are contained in the breech block, which can be removed from the gun in two seconds. pin is in one piece and can be removed and replaced by merely taking out the sear. The action of the extractors is directly parallel to the axis of the bore, and their elements are so disposed as to make tion of one which does little work, all springs are spiral. No tool is required for dismounting or as-

spiral. No tool is required for dismounting or as-sembling the breech mechanism.

"The price charged by Pratt & Whitney for a single model gun-\$500-was a low one, in view of the fact that in such work many operations require a day, when in actual manufacture of a number of guns the same operation would require only a few minutes. The small cost of the Sponsel gun, coupled with its general simplicity and efficiency, appears to bring it into the front rank of those of its class."

TRANSATIANTIC TRAVELLERS.

WEARY PASSENGERS GLAD TO LAND AFTER STORMY VOYAGES.

The steamship Noordland, of the Red Ster Line, ar rived here vesterday from Antwerp after a stormy voyage of sixteen days. The Noordland left Antwerp t 8:30 o'clock a. m. on February 11. The weather was rainy and squally, and continued so during the night. On the next day a moderate gale blew and the seas increased in height. The weather was cold, and he passengers kept below, out of the way of the flying spray and rain. On February 14 a strong gale from the northwest began to whistle through the rigging and make the officers on the bridge extremely uncomfortable. For the next three days this kind of weather insted, and the passengers began to think that it was about time for a "let up," when the gale increased in virlence, and on February 1s was blowing with redoubled force, accompanied with snow and hall, and raising a sea which on the ship's log is described as "mountainous." The storm continued with unabated violence all the next day, and then slowly and sullenly subsided until only a moderate gale was blow-ing. But this gale continued, with more or less tolence, natil Fire Island was seen, and the Noordland dropped her anchor off Sandy Hook at 2 a. m. resterday morning. There were 152 tired cabin passengers landed from the steamer yesterday.

The Canard Line steamship Etruria, which came

into port yesterday from Liverpool, also had a stormy trip, but came through without sustaining any damage. On February 22 Miss Tamar Prentiss, a second cabin passenger, died from apoplexy, and was buried at sea while a severe gale was blowing. Among the passengers were the Earl of Ava, eldest son of Lord passengers.

Dufferin: A. F. Aver, Walter Behrens, W. J. Le Bou-tillier, Thomas Le Boutliller, Miss Le Boutliller, John Bridgman, William Bridgman, Dr. S. F. Cookidge and wife, Dr. P. B. Collier and wife, Duncan Cryder, Howard Floming, James Grant, C. W. Gregory, R. N.; Patrick Hughes, the Rev. Percival Jenns and wife, John Stewart and wife, J. H. Wheelock and J. H. Patrick Hughes, the Rev. Percival Jenns and Walsh.

The Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, dropped her anchor off Quarantine yesterday morning after a rough trip of ten days, and her morning after a rough trip of ten days, and her passengers hurried asbore when the vessel was made fast to her pler, happy that their voyage was ended. Among them were Charles Boyd, Dr. J. H. Bloodworth, James Dunn, E. P. Howe, T. M. Howe, Viotor von Kiraly, Dr. Walter Lobach, William Stona, M. Toblas and A. C. Tidev.

The steamship Werra, of the North German Lloyd, after a trip of twelve days, landed her passengers yesterday afternoon. In her cabin there were, among others, Miss Susie M. Adams, G. C. Anderson and wife, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Duncan Kennedy, Dr. Wife, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Duncan Kennedy, Dr. Thomas Hisickl, Leonard Reuter, Jacob Rothschild, Pierson D. Smith, George bohafer, Edward Van Vleck, E. B. Whitmore, R. P. Young and Goorse Zahl,